

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1824.

[NO. 207.]

PRINTED

By PHILIP WHITE,

Publisher of the *Laws of the United States.*

The terms of the *Western Carolinian* will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. NATH'L. SUTTON. March 22, 1824. 98

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash. Charleston, April, 1824. 13112

Martin F. Revell,

TAILOR.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction. Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 205

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, versus James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c. Price adv. 54. 1116

GOOD NEWS FOR.....THE CAUCUS!

A meeting has been held in Randolph county, (that strong hold of the friends of caucus) by the friends of Mr. Crawford; and notwithstanding great efforts were made to procure the attendance of such persons as would favor their views, Old Hickory got forty-five votes, in spite of them. The following are the proceedings:

After the meeting was organized, several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the subject, confining themselves principally to the qualifications of the different candidates, and to their pretensions to the presidency.

A motion was then made that the sentiments of the meeting should be taken by ballot; whereupon Moses Swaim and John Wood, Esqs. were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting, who reported that there were

For Wm. H. Crawford,	122
Gen. A. Jackson,	45
John Q. Adams,	3
Henry Clay,	1

A motion was then made to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject, when Col. Benjamin Elliott, Moses Swaim, John Wood and Patrick H. Winston, Esqs. were appointed a committee, who, after retiring a few minutes, offered the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, William H. Crawford is eminently qualified to fill the office of president of the United States, and that we concur in the nomination made by the republican members of congress at their late meeting in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That at the next election for electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States, we will support the ticket nominated by the republican members of our last general assembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register.

WILLIAM HOGAN, Chairman. JOHN B. TROT, Secretary.

Gen JACKSON and the PRESIDENT.

The following is the answer of Gen. Jackson to a note from Mr. Kremer, relative to "the letter" of Gen. J. to the President, concerning which Mr. Lowrie has figured so notably of late.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I have written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him; that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could af-

ford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it a my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton, had done, abandon his fire side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and the protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear that name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I have recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each; for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. LATE FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.—The Slave Trade Piracy bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the assent of his Majesty. Mr. Peel had announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, is about to be published under the auspices of the King. It was reported that Lord Gifford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was to have the appointment of Master of the Rolls, and that he was to have been succeeded by Sir John Copely, the Attorney General.

A loan of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient Kingdom of Guatemala, or the United Provinces of Central America, had unexpectedly appeared in the London market.

Ireland.—We have files of Belfast papers for February, but their contents relate principally to matters of local interest. At the Anniversary celebration of the Battle of the Boyne, a party of Orangemen marched in procession at a place called Cran, in the county of Armagh; they were equipped with guns and swords, and bore a standard in order to complete the military array—this, as it is stated, gave great offence to a number of Catholics in the neighborhood, who assembled under the feelings of great irritation, and with a shew of offering violence to the procession. A broil ensued, but the fire arms of the Orangemen gave them a superiority, several Catholics were wounded and one was killed—none of the Orangemen received any injury. Several of the party were indicted at the Armagh Assizes for the murder, but the testimony in the case was extremely contradictory, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Algiers.—Information has been received in London that the differences between the Dey and the English government had been amicably settled. No particulars

are mentioned. The French frigate *Hermoine*, of 44 guns, in passing the blockading squadron off Algiers, thinking it unnecessary to hoist her colors, was attacked by the British frigate *Naiad* of 38 guns, when an action took place, during which it is said, the *Hermoine* received a good drubbing, after the loss of several men and acknowledging the country to which she belonged, she was allowed to proceed. No interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two powers was expected from this circumstance. The Spaniards taken by the Algerines had been given up to the British and landed at Carthage-na.

France.—The Chamber of Peers, which was organized on the 24th March, had been adjourned until the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the King's speech, should be ready to report M. Laveviller Lepaux, quondam member of the National Convention, Director and Founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70. "The history of Egypt, under Mahomed Ali Pacha, or a Recital of political and military occurrences after the departure of the French till the year 1823," had made its appearance at Paris.

The painter, DAVID, has just finished his great picture, which is intended for his last attempt, and has been much admired by those who have seen it.

The project of electing the French Deputies septennially, was about to be submitted to the chamber of peers; and that of reducing the rate of interest on the National debt, to the Deputies.

A letter from Rome, of March 20, says: "The health of the Pope improves, although but slowly. Yesterday His Holiness was carried in a chair to a room in the Quirinal, where there is a sermon preached on Fridays, during lent."

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid to the 18th March, state that an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the Constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration. Don Juan Martin, the Empecinado, had been murdered by a band of ruffian ultras, in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of ministers to bring him to trial for the active part which he took in the late struggle for liberty.

An article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in that city by the Foreign Ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a Constitutional government. It was said that Count Bourmont, the French Commander in Chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed—to which he replied, that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient—and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquility—to which was added, that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it was positively asserted that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks.

The Greeks and Turks.—Success continues to attend the Grecian patriots.—Coron surrendered to them on the 18th February, and they had succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, in which they derived great assistance from the English officers of Engineers. Lord Byron had been at Tripolizza, and returned to Missolonghi, where he was received with the distinction he so well merits. The Greeks are also said to have effected another landing near Caroburu in Macedonia, that all of them who were in prison at Salonichi had been released, and that they had supplied various points of Thessaly with arms.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th of February, still speak of armaments fitting out for another campaign against the Greeks. If the intelligence, however, received there from Egypt by the way of Odessa, prove correct, the Porte will have enough to occupy its hands without renewing its attempts on the Morea.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th February, estimate the force of the Pacha of Egypt at 25,000 men, decimated in the European manner. Nothing farther had transpired to confirm the report of his having risen the standard of independence—but accounts from Hydra, of the 22d February, says that he had withdrawn his troops from the Island of Crete, which had created difficulty in the Divan. It was also correctly reported, that the Sultan, after a long conference with the Grand Vizier, had sent a messenger to Cairo for the head of the Pacha. These occurrences rendered the intelligence of his revolt extremely probable.

Monsieur GALLATIN.....again.

We observe, from different parts of the state, evident displeasure and disaffection against the Gallatin ticket; and these feelings are daily gaining ground. The people of this state never will support Albert Gallatin as vice president. We are candid to say, that had any one of the eminent republicans in our country been associated with Mr. Crawford on his ticket, no opposition would have availed in this state. But as it is, a strong reason to believe that the "bad company" in which Mr. C. has been placed by his friends, will defeat his election. (Winchester (Virginia) Republican.

The Republican General Committee of New York have passed resolutions disapproving the nominations of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD and ALBERT GALLATIN by the minority Caucus, and recommended a state convention to express the sentiments of the people in relation to President and Vice President, in conformity to the example of "the great democratic state of Pennsylvania," where the practice "has been formed greatly to promote the union and harmony of the republican party."

Under the head of "Irish Benevolence," a Mobile paper informs us, that the Members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, of that place, have built a House in the suburbs of the town, in a cleanly, healthy, and pleasant situation, for the accommodation of their sick and unfortunate countrymen, many of whom find their way to that Southern region, whose climate is so unfavorable to the health of Northern constitutions. Such an asylum as this would be of great use in every city situated on navigable waters, and the example is truly honorable to those who have originated it at Mobile.

The general assembly of Connecticut convened at the state house in New Haven on Wednesday. On Thursday, the private secretary of Governor Mr. Wolcott, delivered his message to the legislature, which is a long and interesting document, embracing a variety of topics, and among others the late congressional caucus, which is disapproved by the governor, in firm and independent language.

Fire at Columbia.—A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday evening from Columbia, informs us that a Fire broke out there on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, in a block of buildings called *Barrett's Range*, situated on Richardson (commonly called Main) street, which consumed eight buildings, including out-houses, the entire Range, with the exception of one house. The flames had been extinguished a little before he left Columbia, which was at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. Most of the property, in Goods and Furniture, has been saved. The origin of the fire was not known, but having broke out in the third story of an unfinished building, led the suspicion that it was by design. Our informant states that the market in the vicinity was with difficulty saved. The sufferers, as far as we can ascertain, were Mr. Deleon who kept a Drug Store; and Mr. Viella, Watchmaker. The buildings were, we understand, insured.—Southern Patriot.

A Rabbi of the Jews has recently arrived at Charleston, from Jerusalem to claim the aid of the "seed of Abraham" in the United States, for the payment of certain severe requisitions imposed on their brethren resident at Jerusalem, by the Turks—who have taken possession of the persons of some of the most distinguished of their tribe, and hold them as hostages for the contributions demanded. Raleigh Register.

How much it would conduce to our happiness to be select in our friends and books,—to choose them both for their good sense and knowledge, to be contented with a small but certain income—to have no master and but few servants,—to be without ambition, envy, avarice or a law-suit—and to preserve our health by exercise, instead of medicine.

John Bunyan's indictment.—The bill of indictment preferred against John Bunyan, ran thus: "John Bunyan hath devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear divine service, and is a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles to the disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this kingdom, contrary to the laws of our overgrown Lord and King." He was convicted and imprisoned twelve years and six months.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[On first perusal of the communication below, we thought of accompanying it with a few remarks, by way of dissent from the course recommended to be taken by the friends of Mr. Adams, believing its author to be what he professes, a true friend to that candidate's election: but the more we reflect on it, the stronger is our suspicion that it wears a deceitful garb..... that rank caucus principles are hidden beneath all its sanctimonious professions of fairness and impartiality. We therefore give it, as we received it; and hope, now, our representative in congress will not again charge us with being one-sided.]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: As the time draws near when we are to choose those persons who are to vote for President and Vice President, the subject becomes more interesting; and among the numerous productions to which the anticipation of that event has given birth, almost every view in which the pretensions of the several candidates can be placed, has been exhibited by some one or other of their friends, or of their foes. One would think that the propriety or impropriety of supporting the caucus ticket, about which the greatest scuffle has been made, is by this time sufficiently sifted. It seems to me, however, that there is an observation or two on this subject, entitled to more weight and prominence than they have hitherto occupied.

It certainly is a very strong objection to the nomination of President by the members of Congress, that the Constitution makes the House of Representatives the final Electors of that officer. It is undoubtedly a supposable case, and the members of the caucus themselves have acted on the supposition, that their recommendation would have influence enough, at least, to bring the candidate recommended by them within the number prescribed by the constitution, out of whom they may be called upon ultimately to choose the President: and if they should succeed as far as to bring their candidate before the house of representatives, and should there have weight, influence or numbers enough on their side, to place him in the presidential chair, would it not be evident that Congress made the President?

Let the friends of the caucus take their choice of sides, in this dilemma: It cannot, by any possibility, happen but that such nomination will be improper. If the ticket recommended by it succeeds, it does so at the expense of the constitution; if it fails, it then proves itself to be useless, and makes its authors ridiculous before the nation and before the world.

Another evil of this method of securing the election of one amongst a number of candidates, is, that it opens a door for dangerous corruption and bribery. It would be impertinent to insist on this point at this time, as it is to be hoped that all those who are now candidates for the presidency, are men of too much purity to barter for it. But as it is our common duty to pray that we may not be led into temptation, I think it would be prudent in us to oppose the establishment of a principle that is chargeable with opening an extensive door for corruption, and of throwing in the way of future applicants a strong temptation, by sinister means to mount the chair of state. It is really high time that we should set our faces resolutely against a practice fraught with so much mischief, before it claims to be a precedent, and to rank with those ancient usages that, under the application of "common law," defy the future assaults of time.

But although for these, and other reasons that might be assigned, I am opposed to the caucus ticket, I am not much better pleased with what is termed the people's ticket. This is an absurd attempt to amalgamate very discordant materials: it calculates so to swell and distort our apprehensions of the caucus, and our fears of the success of the candidate recommended by it, as to make us entirely forget the vast disparity there is between the remaining candidates. The friends of Mr. Clay, of Mr. Jackson, and of Mr. Adams, are required to make a common cause against the adherents of Mr. Crawford. This course, independent of the spice of persecution visible on its forehead, is, in my opinion, liable to strong objections. For my own part, being conscientiously of opinion that Mr. Crawford is greatly preferable to Mr. Jackson, I should be glad to know by what method of reasoning it is, that I am expected to reconcile it to myself to vote for a ticket, every man of which, for aught I know, will vote for Jackson, and yet violate no pledge that they have given to the public? By this means, it might, and probably would, happen that I should give my support to the man who is, in my opinion, of all that are in nomination, least qualified for this important trust.

It is unnecessary that I should insist on the danger there is, that an electoral college thus composed, would destroy the only argument in favor of the general ticket law, by scattering their votes among the candidates which are allowed them to select from, because I think there is still greater danger of their uniting in the support of a man not intended by the majority of the people, to be promoted.

If I should be asked what remedy I propose? I would reply, with all due respect for the opinions of others, let the friends of each of the candidates make out a separate ticket; and especially, let the friends of Mr. Adams lose no time in doing so. I shall, no doubt, be told that the effect of such conduct will be, that the caucus ticket will succeed, so far at least as to give the vote of this state to Crawford, and that it is a matter of policy for all those that are opposed to his elevation, to unite in order to defeat the energetic efforts that are making to elevate the Radical candidate. But, although I should sincerely deprecate such a result, yet, as it would be perfectly fair and proper that he should have the vote of this state, if the number of those who prefer him are more numerous than are the friends of any one of the others, I cannot therefore, believe that it is necessary that the friends of Mr. Adams, in particular, should be thrown into a kind of hodge-podge with the supporters of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, thereby giving the vote of the state to some one of them, who would, if he had been voted for singly, have been beaten by the treasury candidate.

Although I am sincerely desirous that Mr. Adams should be elevated to the presidency, from an honest belief that his talents and acquirements are necessarily required by the circumstances of the times, and the foreign relations of the United States at this period, yet I have no desire that any man should be tricked into his support, who believes, the while, that he is supporting Gen. Jackson, or Mr. Clay. I shall be more readily believed, when I assert, that I am equally unwilling that the votes intended for him should, in effect, go to support either of the others.

It has been asked, if the electors are to have no discretion? I answer, none! A case has been supposed, that electors, chosen with a view of supporting some one of the candidates, might, when assembled, find that the man they had chosen was dead, or had declined. But extreme cases prove nothing. Doubtless, in such a case, the electors would have a discretion, and must select from the remaining candidates, such man as they approved, or as they supposed would best suit their constituents—not excepting Mr. Crawford. For if the electors are to have any discretion of choice, I see no reason why, after swallowing two absurdities, they should be prohibited from taking in the only one that remains.

After thus viewing every side of this important subject, allow me to repeat my earnest hope, that the friends of Mr. Adams, in every part of the state, will set about immediately to ascertain whether the person designated in their immediate neighborhood as one of the people's electors, will support Mr. Adams, if elected; and if so, let the fact be announced in the public prints; and where it turns out otherwise, let them immediately announce the name of some person in their electoral district who will pledge himself to support him.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

LITERARY.....WESTERN COLLEGE.

Mr. White: In your paper of the 4th inst. there is a call from the proper officer, upon the Board of Trustees of the Western College, to meet at Lincolnton on the 1st Wednesday of June; which call, it is hoped, will be duly regarded—because,

1st. There is good ground to believe that the meeting will not be an abortive one, but will be respectable in point of numbers.

2d. Because measures of an important kind are contemplated at the ensuing meeting.

3d. Because the measure of founding a College is important to our section of country, and identified with the best interest of both civil and religious society.—So (unanimously) said our great meeting at Lincolnton, August, 1821: which convention was composed of the greatest weight of talent, of influence and character, that was ever convened in the western part of North-Carolina.

4th. Because the measure is one of a practicable kind.—So (unanimously) said the same luminous convention.

5th. Because our pledge is before the public, that every due exertion shall be made to prosecute and complete this great object.

Resolutions embracing these three last particulars, viz: the necessity, the practicability, and that we would daily prosecute the measure, in order to its accomplishment, being duly considered by said convention, were unanimously adopted. A veteran, wearing the scars of honor, in asserting the independence of his country, made the motion, that the record be made, "unanimously adopted"—which was done accordingly.

Was the measure necessary then? Is it not as necessary now? Have we already a public seat of learning in our state? Had we not the same then? Is there any state in the Union possessing the population of North-Carolina, that has not more than one public seat of learning? Look at old England, with her population of ten millions of inhabitants, and her two uni-

versities, comprising near forty colleges—look at Scotland with her one million and a half of inhabitants, and her four universities and colleges, &c. &c. Thus we find that our sister states, and the European countries that have arisen high in point of learning, and science, and religion, are our pattern in the object that we are now pursuing. Was the measure practicable then? And is it not practicable yet? The writer grants that markets are not as good now as then, but nevertheless he is fully of the opinion that the measure is altogether practicable. Funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars would be sufficient. A population of about two hundred thousand ought to be considered as interested in the institution. The above sum, would be but fifty cents a head. But admit that the three-fourths of the people would do nothing. Then said sum would be but two dollars a head. We may fail for want of will, but not for want of ability.

What shall we say of our solemn pledge? Can it be deserted by that august convention, and particularly by the Board of Trustees, without involving consequences of a serious kind? Can the object evaporate into smoke, and the spirit of an anxious and generous public, not be broken down by disappointment, and evaporate with it? Can the object fall to the ground and our honor not fall with it? Shall it be said that a puerile spirit marks the West? That we meet in deliberation, that we propose lofty things, that we promise and pledge, but all evaporate into smoke?

The writer hopes that the ensuing meeting of the Board of Trustees will be duly attended, and that measures of an efficient kind will be adopted.

A TRUSTEE.

May 14, 1824.

[The National Gazette has given some interesting information concerning the condition and character of the Cherokees in 1822, from the official report to the Department of War; from which we extract the following:]

The lands which remain to the Cherokees in the State of Georgia, amount to 6,156,800 acres, generally of good soil, and in a fine healthy climate. Their number was upwards of 13,000. They possessed 5 or 600 negro slaves, and property in houses, cattle, sheep, ploughs, mills &c., estimated at about \$600,000. In 1809, when a census was taken of them, they had 65 villages and towns. A part of them, about 3000, migrated in 1818 to the Arkansas territory. They had been preceded by others, and altogether the number in that territory in 1819, was computed at 6000. The character of the Cherokees, says Dr. Morse, for courage, fidelity, hospitality, and cleanliness, stands high. They are generally of a very good appearance, and civil in their whole demeanour. The language of the United States Commissioners to them, in 1823, was—"People who have never seen you, know but little of your progress in the arts of civilized life, and of the regular and becoming manner in which your affairs are conducted. Your improvements reflect the greatest credit upon yourselves. Your conduct as a nation has been peaceable and harmless."

The Cherokees possess well cultivated farms, substantial houses and good roads. In the middle and lower part of the nation, there is scarcely a family that does not understand the use of the card and the spinning wheel. Weaving and knitting are common among the females.—Most families cultivate from 10, 20, 30 to 40 acres, without the assistance of negroes. Some manufacture clothing from the cotton raised in their own fields. It is said that one half of them are mixed blood, from alliances or intercourse with the Georgians as well as others. Several of their chiefs, and those particularly, whose names are subscribed to the correspondence with the commissioners of the United States, are men of strong and acute understandings, quite competent to argue their own case as it has been argued. In the report to the Secretary of War (1822), of Dr. Morse, he says of the Cherokees that they are in circumstances favourable to be educated where they are; to be raised to the rank and privileges of citizens, and merged in the mass of the nation. In the beginning of August, 1821, the number of pupils belonging to the Cherokee school of Brainerd, was 104; 62 boys and 42 girls; who, besides being instructed in various branches of a common English education, were taught generally the rural and domestic arts.

The establishment of Brainerd was begun in 1817. In 1822, 29 boys and 18 girls, Christians, who could read and write, and accustomed to useful labours, had been sent home from the school. The nation is governed by a Grand Council, distributed into committees, that assemble to legislate once a year. There are District and Circuit Judges appointed for the purpose of settling all controversies. The distribution of the legislative, judicial and executive powers of government, is made with skill and judgment.

It is such a body of fellow creatures that the government of Georgia threatens with extinction, unless they consent to abandon their ancient patrimony, to settle beyond the Mississippi, in the neigh-

borhood of tribes of savages with whom they must be soon engaged in exterminating wars, and where such of them as are not advanced in civilization, will be sure to relapse into barbarism—to become merely hunters and warriors.

Mr. BARTLETT, of N. H., during the Tariff debate, moved to impose a duty on stills. If his object was to raise a revenue, his proposed Ways and Means were very injudicious; for he ought to know that our western brethren would raise another rebellion if a tax should be put on Whiskey. A tax of that sort ought never to be imposed, unless adequate provisions be made in the bill, that it shall be collected without rebellion or tar and feathers: for it costs an enormous sum of money to march an army into that country to quell revolt. It cost President WASHINGTON \$2,000,000 to put down GALLATIN'S rebellion. Whenever we want a snug little war all within ourselves, we have nothing to do but to tax Whiskey—for that will raise a rebellion as quick as cantharides will raise a blister. A Whiskey tax raises the people—but it will never raise money.—*Salem Gazette.*

CONVENTION.

As the time is approaching, when the free-men of North-Carolina will be called upon to vote on the propriety of calling a convention, to amend our state constitution, we shall henceforward devote a portion of our columns to the discussion of that subject. We this week give place to a letter from the venerable Thomas Jefferson, which speaks so pointedly on the merits of the question, that we take a pleasure in recommending it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

We are favored with the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this City. The importance of the subject, and the character of its author, will entitle it to the most profound attention.—*Enquirer.*

MONTICELLO, APRIL 19, 1824.

Dear Sir: I received in due time your favor of the 12th, requesting my opinion on the proposition to call a convention for amending the constitution of the state. That this should not be perfect cannot be a subject of wonder, when it is considered that ours was not only the first of the American states but the first nation in the world, at least within the records of history, which peaceably, by its wise men, formed, on free deliberations, a constitution of government for itself, and deposited it in writing among their archives, ready and open to the appeal of every citizen. The other states, who successively formed constitutions for themselves also, had the benefit of our outline, and have made on it doubtless successive improvements. One, in the very outset, and which has been adopted in every subsequent constitution, was to lay its foundation in the authority of the nation. To our convention no special authority has been delegated by the people to form a permanent constitution, over which their successors in legislation should have no power of alteration. They had been elected for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, and at a time when the establishment of a new government had not been proposed or contemplated. Although, therefore, they gave to this act the title of a constitution, yet it could not be more than an act of the legislation, subject, as their other acts were, to alteration by their successors. It has been said indeed that the acquiescence of the people has supplied the want of original power. But it is a dangerous lesson to say to them, "whenever your functionaries exercise unlawful authority over you, if you do not go into actual resistance, it will be deemed acquiescence, and confirmation." Besides, no authority has decided whether the resistance must be instantaneous? When the right to resist ceases? or whether it has yet ceased? Of the twenty four states now organized, twenty three have disapproved our doctrine and example, and have deemed the formal authority of their people a necessary foundation for a constitution.

Another defect which has been corrected by most of the other states is, that the basis of our constitution is in opposition to the principle of equal political rights, refusing to all but freeholders any participation in the natural right of self government. It is believed, for example, that a very great majority of the militia on whom the burthen of military duty was imposed in the late war, were men unrepresented in the legislature which imposed this burthen upon them. However nature may, by mental or physical disqualifications, have marked infants and the weaker sex for the protection, rather than the direction of government, yet among the men who either pay, or fight for their country, no line of right can be drawn. The exclusion of a majority of our free-men is merely arbitrary, and an usurpation of the minority over the majority. For it is believed that the non-freeholders compose the majority of our free, adult male citizens.

And even among our citizens who participate in the representative privilege, the equality of political rights is entirely prostrated by our constitution. Upon what principle of right or reason can any one justify the giving to every citizen of Warwick as much weight in the government as to 22 equal citizens in Loudon?

And similar inequalities among the other counties? If these fundamental principles are of no importance in actual governments, then no principles are important, and it is as well to reply on the disposition, good or ill, of an administration, as on the provisions of a constitution.

I shall not enter into details of smaller defects; although others there doubtless are, the reformation of some of which might greatly lessen the expenses of government, improve its organization, and add to the wisdom of its administration in all its parts. But these things I leave to others, not permitting myself to take sides in the political questions of the day. I willingly acquiesce in the institutions of my country, perfect or imperfect, and think it a duty to leave their modifications to those who are to live under them, and are to participate of the good or evil they may produce. The present generation have the same right to self government which the past one has exercised for itself; and, in the full vigor of body and mind, are more able to judge for themselves than those who are sinking under the wane of both. If the sense of our citizens on the question of a convention can be fairly and fully taken, its result will, I am sure, be wise and salutary: and far from arrogating the office of advice, no one will more passively acquiesce in it than myself. Retiring, therefore, to the tranquility called for by increasing years and debility, I wish not to intermeddle in this question: and to my prayers for the general good, I have only to add assurance to yourself of my great esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Hertford county, to his friend in Raleigh, dated the 27th April.

"I should be warranted in saying, that nine-tenths of this county are in favor of Gen. Jackson, and Gates the same. Below, I understand, they are much divided between Jackson, Crawford and Adams."

CHARLESTON, MAY 12, 1824.

The ship *Canova*, Capt. WHITNEY, arrived yesterday in 35 days from Havre, brings Commercial accounts to the 16th ult.

Havre, April 3.—My respects were of the 31st ult.—since when, there has been no change in our market. Cottons may still be had at my last quotations—Up-lands, 25; 328; Sea Islands, 43 a 56."

THE GREEKS.—The amount of subscription to the Greek fund, in the United States, is said to exceed thirty-six thousand dollars!

BETTER LATE, THAN NEVER.

The New York American of the 8th inst. informs us that a rumour has reached them by the steam-boat from Albany, that Gov. Yates meditates a call of the Legislature, for the purpose of recommending the passing of the electoral law!—The ground assigned for this alteration of views is, that the governor in declining to recommend its passage before, was on the presumption and belief, that Congress would have taken some decisive steps for effecting such an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. as would render the mode of choosing electors uniform throughout the Union. The senate of the U. States having declined to act on the subject, and the people of N. York having plainly signified their wish to have a voice in the approaching choice of the chief magistrate of the country, the governor, yielding, as it is said, to this reasonable desire, has determined on the step above referred to.

[The above is only a rumor: but there still appears some foundation for it; inasmuch as poor Gov. Yates has been abandoned by the very persons who induced him to act so judicious a part in regard to the Electoral law.]

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

From Portugal.—Capt. Budd, of the ship *Mary Ann*, arrived at Antigua on the 17th ult. in 44 days from Lisbon, confirms the report that the assassination of the Prime Minister of Portugal was attributed to the king's second son, and that the country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused serving under Marshal Beresford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evinced the most marked feelings of hostility towards the United States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his message to Congress.

The Bogota (South America) Gazette, of March 14th, gives us the address of Col. HAMILTON, the Chief Commissioner of the British Commission to the Government of Colombia. In this address we find the following passage:

"It is said, sir, that France wishes to assist Spain in reconquering these countries. Let not the people of Colombia entertain the least apprehension of such an invasion, because, in Great Britain, they will find a constant and firm friend."

Mr. George Holmes, of the firm of Holmes and Wright, of Elizabeth City, N. C., fell suddenly in the street in that town on the 24th instant, and immediately expired.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1824.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from the Grand Jury of Rowan, came to hand after we had prepared a sufficiency of matter for this week's paper: it shall find a place in our next.

The "extract from an oration of Dr. Hodge," and "The Hermit, No. 3," are unavoidably laid over till our next.

ORDINATION.

Ordained, as an Evangelist, at Morganton, Burke county, on the first day of May, the Rev. Chauncey Eddy. The ordination sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, and the charge by the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick.

COMMUNICATED.

We observe, in the Fayetteville Observer of the 13th inst. a memorial, and some remarks accompanying it, relative to a line of stages from Fayetteville to Newport, in Tennessee, to pass by either Salisbury or Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, &c. In our next, or some subsequent number, we shall notice this subject. It is of vital importance to Salisbury, that the line should pass through here in its course.

The whole of the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, which took place in 1816 and 1817, relative to the President's formation of his Cabinet, is published in the National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. We shall give this correspondence a place in our columns, as soon as we find room. Instead of attaching blame and suspicion upon its authors, it must tend to confirm and increase the confidence hitherto reposed in Monroe and Jackson, and endear them still more to the American people.

COUNTY CONCERNS.

At the May term of Rowan County Court, held in this town last week, the following county officers were appointed: Charles Fisher, Esq. Sheriff of the county, vice Samuel Jones, Esq. who declined a re-election; Capt. John Fulton, re-elected County Trustee; Samuel Lemley, Esq. commissioner of public buildings; William B. Wilson and Philo White, Coroners; and Daniel Clark, Esq. Auctioneer.

The Magistrates composing the court, fixed the county tax at 30 cents the poll, and 8 cents for every hundred dollars value of real estate.

The court also resolved, in pursuance of an act of the last General Assembly, to proceed in building a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, between the mouth of Secord Creek and the Point, and appointed Messrs. John H. Freeling, Jacob Fisher, John Beard, Jr. Alfred Macay, and David MacGuire, commissioners to contract for and superintend the work; to defray the expense of which, a tax of 40 cents the poll, and 8 cents for every hundred dollars value of real estate, was assessed upon the county: this assessment will raise about twenty-three or twenty-four hundred dollars; which, it is estimated, will be sufficient to build the Bridge complete.

We recollect, when it was first announced that Dr. Vance, of the Morganton District, was elected to Congress, the "Milton Gazette" came out with a fulsome panegyric on the character and talents of the Doctor, claiming his election as a triumph of Crawfordism. We thought, at the time, the Doctor would not thank this "thumb paper," for "damning him with its faint praise;" and the sequel has realized our presumption. About three or four weeks since, the Gazette contained an editorial article, abusing the Doctor in the grossest terms. This conduct in the Milton paper, is very easily accounted for: Dr. Vance is not a *caucusee*; all the promises, the flatteries, and the threats of the majority of the delegation from North-Carolina, could not bring him over to their radical schemes: hence the detraction and vilifying abuse of the caucus presses. The Doctor has written a letter to the editors of the Milton paper, in which he has given them a merited chastisement: they cannot soon recover from the smarting which his bitter irony and sarcasm has inflicted upon them. This lesson, we presume, will teach them never again to claim as a caucus intriguer, and besmear with their sickening eulogy, one who is an incorruptible friend and representative of the PEOPLE.....not of a faction!

MORE INDICATIONS.

In pursuance of our determination to publish whatever we could gather, evincive of the public sentiment on the Presidential question, we give, below, the result of a canvass at a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county.

We know it is rather a negative evidence of the goodness of a cause, to see its advocates availing themselves of every little adventitious circumstance that falls in their way, to sustain their premises; but on the all-pervading question of the Presidency, there is so great a diversity of sentiment throughout the Union, that there is no method by which to come at any thing like a correct expression of the national feeling on the subject, other than the one that is of late, becoming fashionable, viz: taking the sense of the people, at their assemblages, throughout the whole confederacy.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. White: That Gen. JACKSON is the most popular candidate for the Presidency

in the western part of the state, is too evident to require instances to prove the same. The people appear almost unanimous in rewarding the meritorious; they appear resolved to place in the presidential chair, the man who has defended their rights, both in a civil and military capacity. And they look upon Jackson as their friend and their protector in the hour of danger.

At a collection of many of the republican citizens in the vicinity of Lincolnton, on the 18th ult. a motion was made to try the vote of those present, relative to the presidential question. The names of those who are considered as candidates were read by the chairman to the assembly, and several remarks being made by different persons, on the merits of their favorite candidates, they voted, *viva voce*, as follows:

For Andrew Jackson,	87
John Q. Adams,	9
William H. Crawford,	5
Henry Clay,	1

Gen. Beverly Daniel, our Adjutant General, has been re-appointed by the President of the United States, Marshal of this State. This is Gen. Daniel's fifth term, which is a longer period than any marshal in the United States has held the office.

THE RALEIGH CAUCUS.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, denies, in positive terms, that a goodly number of the members of the last General Assembly, who are claimed as having attended the caucus in Raleigh, last winter, were in that nocturnal convulse. We will publish the piece entire, next week.

SURRY COUNTY.

It will be seen by what follows, that the staunch old county of Surry is steadfast in the true faith, notwithstanding the estrangement from political orthodoxy of some of her truant sons, who have taken up with strange doctrines, have mingled in strange company, and have become enamoured of STRANGE people.

"We, the Grand Jurors for the county of Surry, believing that the great services and independent character of General Andrew Jackson, entitle him to the best rewards that the people can confer, do recommend him as a proper person for President of the United States.

May 14th, 1824.

W. W. SHEPPERD, Foreman.
John Hughes, Ashly Johnston,
F. Snow, James Munroe,
Daniel Cocherhan, Eliza Merriocks,
David Holder, Wm. Reavis,
Spencer Holder, Daniel Davis,
Isle Dannie, James Robertson.

4th of July.

A number of the respectable citizens of Lincolnton and the vicinity, convened at the court-house on Saturday, the 19th ultimo, for the purpose of electing an Orator, a reader of the Declaration of Independence, and a committee of arrangements, for celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. The following appointments were made:

Joseph A. M. Brevard, Orator.
John D. Hoke, Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Maj. John B. Harry,
Col. Daniel Hoke, Daniel Shuford,
Col. John Hoke, C. E. Reinhardt,
Robert H. Burton, Esq. Jacob Ramsour,
Dr. James Bivings, David Ramsour, Jr.,
Henry Fulewider, Jacob Forney, Esqrs.

Committee of arrangements.
It was resolved, that, as the glorious and ever to be remembered 4th of July will, this year, happen on Sunday, the celebration take place on Monday following.

WASHINGTON, MAY 12.

The Congress.—From the disposition evidenced yesterday, in the House of Representatives, to await the arrival of Mr. Edwards, we infer that Congress will not adjourn at an earlier day than that we formerly mentioned—the 1st of June. The joint resolution authorizing the adjournment was again laid on the table.

In the Senate, the Tariff bill has, at length, passed through committee of the whole. That body has made some, and will probably make further, alterations in it, before it is finally passed.

National Journal.

From the National Intelligencer.

Another bill, embracing an important principle connected with the power of Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of Internal Improvement, was yesterday passed to its third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a large majority. It proposes to appropriate money for experiments towards facilitating the navigation of the Rivers of the West—an object of great interest to the Western country, whose wishes and feelings the House has thus evidenced a decided disposition to consult and propitiate.

MARRIED.

In Wilkes county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. John Mushat, Capt. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkesboro', to Miss Caroline P. Jones, daughter of Gen. Edmund Jones, of Wilkes county.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. James Hill, Capt. Robert Blackburn, to Miss Polly A. Sherrill, daughter of Mr. Michael Sherrill, at Sherrill's Ford, all of Lincoln county,

In Lincoln county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. John Robinson, the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of Gen. Graham, of Lincoln county.

DIED.

In this town, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Margaret Ferrand, wife of Doct. Stephen L. Ferrand, and daughter of the late Gen. John Steele. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record a more unequivocal and decisive evidence of the power of religion, in removing the terrors of death, than was displayed in the last moments of this excellent woman. In the meridian of her days, with a mind of uncommon intelligence, formed for relishing the purest enjoyment of life, and blessed with a large share of its comforts, she met the approaches of death with a calmness and fortitude, which religion alone can inspire. Circumstances of a peculiar nature, provident to her that she had but a few hours to live. In this situation, the peace of mind, the ease and cheerful resignation to the will of Heaven; the gentle and almost divine counsels and admonitions that fell from her dying lips; the sweetly tender and affectionate solicitude for hers, while her own last, great and solemn change was approaching; her clearness and strength of mind, and meekness and composure of spirit, which continued until the last expiring moment, shed a mild radiance over her dying bed and proclaimed to all who witnessed the scene, that there is in religion, in the religion of Jesus, a glorious and happy reality. One of her attending physicians informed the writer of this notice, that she repeatedly remarked, that, "it was nothing to die; and that, though she would willingly live longer, for the sake of her husband and children, and that she might do some good in the world, yet, if it was the will of God, she felt perfectly willing to depart." After taking a solemn and affectionate leave of each individual of her family, and domestics, she gently "fell asleep in Jesus," leaving to her surviving relatives and friends, a delightful assurance that she has gone "to join the general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven." We are aware that, from the pride of philosophy, or from that insensibility arising from a long course of successful vice, infidels have, sometimes, met the last closing scene with apparent composure; but there is a wide difference between the composure of the infidel and the Christian: between the impious puerilities of a Hume, jesting about his crossing the Styx, and "that peace of mind which passeth all understanding," that irradiates the countenance, and those expressions of confidence and joy that fall from the lips of the dying Christian. On hearing the former, we feel mingled emotions of horror and regret; in witnessing the latter, we are led to exclaim, "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord," and our fervent prayer to Heaven is, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." While these reflections offer to the minds of the afflicted husband and widowed mother of the deceased, consolation and support, which nothing else could afford, they ought to prove a powerful incitement to all the females of her acquaintance, "to go and do likewise;" to seek an interest in that Redeemer, who can thus "make dying beds" softer than "downy pillows;" and who, amid all life's complicated ills, will ever meet them with the cheering promise, "Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God."

COMMUNICATED.

Also, Died,
In Montgomery county, on Monday, the 3d inst. Mrs. Cecelia Kindall, and, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. her husband, Mr. Samuel Kindall. They both died suddenly, with an attack of pleurisy.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 13.

Cotton, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 to 4 50; wheat, 85 to 90 cents; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 55 to 60; apple do, 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 to 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 to 28; sugar, muscovado, 94 to 104; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 to \$1 20; flaxseed, 75 to 80 cents; tallow, 6 to 7; beeswax, 31 to 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 to 4; manufactured, 5 to 6 per cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 10.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do, 14 to 17; Maine do, 22; Santee, 21 to 22; short staple, 14 to 16; Whiskey 25 to 26 cts.; Bacon, 5 to 7 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 9 to 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch), 23 to 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 20 to 23; Inf. to good, 17 to 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 to 4 percent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 1/2 percent dis.

Cottons.—In Uplands the sales have been principally of the finer qualities, for the French market, which have commanded 16 cents.—Holders of all descriptions, however, are firm, and present prices likely to be sustained.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the First Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each officer equipped with a good rifle or shot gun, and supplied with six blank cartridges, to be instructed in the manual exercise and field evolutions.

By order of WILLIAM H. KERN, Col. Com'dt. 1st Reg't. Rowan Militia.

JAS. W. RAMSAY, Adj't.

Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Jacob Holler, for \$100; said note being fraudulently obtained by said Holler, I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HUGH M'KNIGHT, Sen.

Salisbury, May 13, 1824. 21/8

Court-House, in Concord.

THE commissioners for building a court-house for Cabarrus county, will meet in Concord, on Saturday, the 29th inst. to receive proposals for the brick-work of said court-house—the work to be commenced by the middle of June, and to be carried on under the superintendence of Messrs. Jacob Stirewalt and Samuel Lemley.

ABRAM C. M'REE,
GEORGE KLUTTS,
JA. STIREWALT,
JOHN PHIFER,
MEMUCAN HUNT,
Com'rs.

Concord, May 15, 1824. 1w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of A. J. Worke, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or give new notes, payable to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken all the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorized to settle any accounts or notes. The amount of any debts due the subscriber, during the next three months, and all notes, will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time.

This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

A. J. WORKE.

May 18, 1824. 107

Estate of Thomas Maxwell.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Thomas Maxwell, desires all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment without delay.

JOHN H. FREELING, Adm'r.

May 21, 1824. it'9

Estate of John Daniel.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Daniel, dec'd. requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred recovery of the same, pursuant to act of Assembly; and all persons who are indebted to the estate, will make payment immediately.

JOHN H. FREELING, Adm'r.

May 21, 1824. it'9

Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th ultimo, an apprentice boy, named John M. Wilson, about twenty years of age. All persons are cautioned not to employ said apprentice, as the law in that case will be enforced. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said apprentice to me in Lincoln county, near Martin's Ferry, on the Catawba river.

ROBERT A. BATIE.

May 13, 1824. it'9

My Debtors

ARE requested to come forward and settle their bonds and accounts, on or before the next Mecklenburg county court; otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of appealing to that dignified resort which the law has pointed out to creditors.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 31/7

Shoe-Shop.....removed.

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a new shop, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother clippers.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

March 2, 1824. 94

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, vs. Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. n. e.

Price adv. \$2 50. 61/12

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, vs. Robert Williamson, and others: original bill, for alimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. n. e.

Price adv. \$2. 61/12

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

The price of COTTON, in Fayetteville, on the 17th inst. was \$15 50, to \$15 75.

The "Davidson Voter," was received too late for an insertion in this week's paper: it shall go in next week, if we can make room.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst. contains a long communication from Mr. Crawford, vindicating himself against the charges contained in Mr. Edwards' memorial. These two distinguished men are now fully at issue: one or the other must be ruined, we should suppose, let the result be as it may. We are anxious to see the report of the committee of investigation.

The Tariff.—The Senate, on Thursday, finally passed this Bill, after various important amendments, by a vote of 25 to 21. Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, being the only member of that body absent. It remains to be seen whether the House will agree to the amendments of the Senate: If they do not, and the merits of the Bill should again become a subject of discussion, at this late period of the Session, it is hardly probable that it will pass in any shape.—National Journal.

The charge has been repeatedly made, that Gen. Jackson was a high tariff man: the following vote in the Senate is an effectual refutation of that malicious charge:

The following were the Yeas and Nays upon the motion made in the Senate on Tuesday, by Mr. Macon, to strike out the proposed duty of four and a half cents per square yard upon Cotton Bagging:

Yeas—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss. Jackson, Henry Johnson, Josiah S. Johnson, Kelly, King of Ala. King, of New-York, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. Macon, Mills, Parrot, Smith, Taylor, of Va. Van Buren, Van Dyke, Ware, and Williams—25.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas—22.

Congress.—An effort was made in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. to fix the day of adjournment; and failed 99 to 87. Mr. Cook of Illinois stated in reply to a question addressed to him, that in his opinion, Mr. Edwards might be expected to reach Washington on the 23d or 24th of May. It is probable, Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of June.

Piracies are still pretty frequent off the coast of Porto Rico—those who commit them belong to the island, and come off in open boats, often adding murder to piracy. They are sometimes detected, and hung seven or eight at a time.—Raleigh Reg.

Extract of a letter, dated Harper's Ferry, May 8.

"A dreadful calamity happened at this place, this morning, before day. The work-shop which contains a principal part of the machinery, and in which upwards of two hundred workmen were employed, was entirely consumed by fire. The building was about 150 feet long, by 50 wide. It will be a loss to the United States of from 80 to \$100,000, and to the workmen of from 10 to \$20,000, in consequence of being thrown out of work. Seven hundred finished muskets, besides an immense quantity of materials, were entirely destroyed.—Balt. Patriot

BALTIMORE, MAY 12.

By the arrival of the ship Hope, Dungan, in 47 days from Buenos Ayres, we learn that previous to the sailing of Hope, a report had reached Buenos Ayres from an undoubted source, that the Indians had made an attack on the Governor of Santa Fee, and had defeated and nearly destroyed the whole of his army. They were becoming extremely troublesome in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and persons owning estates 30 to 50 leagues from the city, felt extremely apprehensive they would be attacked. Some are reported to be destroyed.—Patriot.

Chili.—Accounts have been received from Valparaiso to the 13th February—a letter of that date, from a highly respectable source, stated that the crops in Chili were not good.

Capt. M'RAE, of the ship Constitution, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday from Montevideo, informs that General Lecor, entered that city on the 2d March, and hoisted the flag of the Emperor of Brazil. The Portuguese troops embarked the latter part of February for Lisbon

Caution.

JOHN B. TODD, is forbidden to pay a note of hand, for the amount of \$10, which he gave me on the 18th day of February, 1823, as said note has been fraudulently obtained from me.

MARY LEWIS.

Negro Woman, for sale or hire.

FOR sale, a likely Negro Woman, about 24 years of age. She is a remarkably good dispositioned negro; can spin, do house-work, &c. She has a Child, about two years of age, which will be sold with her. If not sold, the negro woman will be hired, for the balance of the year, on reasonable terms. Inquire of the Printer of this paper.

Salisbury, May 19, 1824. 13

THE MUSE.

FROM THE WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE.

Sir, Mr. Editor, I wish
You'd let me place a little dish
Of honest wisdom and good nature,
In some shy corner of your paper.

It is this:

I wonder why you editors
Unite in making such a buzz
About the Presidential jacket,
And fill the nation with your racket?

One is for Adams, one for Clay,
A third says Clinton's good as they:
Jackson's the man a number bellow,
And others cry, Calhoun's the fellow.

You of the quill begin the noise,
And wake up all the country boys;
And then we have it, whips and cracks on,
I'm for Clinton, I'm for Jackson.

'Come, here's the jacket, which shall wear it?
'Clay, Jackson, Clin'—stop boys, you'll tear it;
'Which will the garment sit the best on?
'Ah! that indeed, and that's the question.'

Now let me ask you editors,
What good d'ye 'spose this clamor does?
Will you live grander, dress the nicer,
Be richer, or one whit the wiser;
Have better bread, or cheese, or cider,
Or even get one more subscriber?

From all your papers it appears,
You've set the nation by the ears;
All are alive, and nothing's doing
But running, planning, crossing, wooing.

Now dinners, toasts, and much parade,
And caucuses in midnight shade,
And wicked plans, that ne'er were laid,
And hopes, which will at length be kill'd,
And promises, (not soon fulfill'd)
Engross the talk of man and maid,
And patriot folks of ev'ry grade,
From him that won't, to him that can be paid.

Our congress too, we here may note,
And legislature are afloat;
Some to their friends are papers sending,
And some the constitution mending—
And on this subject greatly bent,
They quite forget with what intent,
And on what business they were sent,
And bawl about the president.

FARMER BEN.

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers,
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cut the earliest that put forth,
And those that last the longest;
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks,
And searched among the dew, sir;
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've plucked them all for you, sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them,
And here, to cheer your sudden'd hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

A SHORT IMPROMPTU.....to JOHN Long.

When a man has mix'd in the caucus throng,
And has been a conspirator, John, long,
'Tis hard, whether they be right or wrong,
To shun their influence, John, long;
Though constituents sing another song,
Than warble your caucus notes, John, long;
Let your voice be heard both loud and strong,
Since you don't represent them, you know,
John, long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GAZETTE.
A PROPOSAL.

To the Ladies on behalf of Newspapers.
This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticize; that holds
Inquisitive attention, while I read,
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break.

[THE TASK, B. 4.]

A young lady observed to me, last
Friday evening, that, when she omitted
to read the daily papers, she felt
as if she had lost just so much knowl-
edge, and had been deprived of an op-
portunity of knowing what was going
on round her. This remark arrested
my attention, and led me to reflect on
the great advantages which lie open to
the female, as well as the male sex, in
the columns of a newspaper; and es-
pecially in such of them as present, be-
sides the primary matter of intelli-
gence, literary information. Many
ladies, I know, are constantly reading
gazettes; but I would wish it to be as
universal a practice with them as it is
with us, and should be glad that every
female would experience similar feel-
ings with the estimable lady above
mentioned, when she allows a day to
pass without reading the paper.

The advantages of such recreation,
I should suppose, would present them-
selves to every mind after a little re-
flection; but, as some of my fair read-
ers may think more cavalierly of me,

and of course, expect me to be more
devoted to their interests, if I should
take the trouble to mention a few, I
will show myself ready on this, as on
every other occasion, to gratify them
to the full extent of my humble pow-
ers. (Loud cheering.)

And first, ladies, you would acquire
by a uniform perusal of newspapers a
knowledge of what is going on in the
world. Without intimacy with the
sole vehicle of "every day report,"
you are ignorant of the affairs transpi-
ring or acting throughout the busy
globe, and thus debar yourselves from
the pleasure which always arises from
an interest in great, and an acquaint-
ance with trivial matters. I fear there
are many readers, even among profes-
sed paper readers, who, like their own
skimming-ladles, take off the scum;

"Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,
Births, deaths, and marriages!"—
but leave the very essence and marrow
untouched. Many ladies there are—
aye—I blush to say many men too—
who know not the origin, or present
condition of the feuds in Greece—in
Spain—France; who know not what
the Holy Alliance is, or what is its
object, and least ('I love' equally
well with the author of St. Roman's
Well, 'an expression that is not hack-
neyed,') lastly, I say, are ignorant of
the locality, design, or advantages of
the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Sure they might know that 'tis pleas-
ant through the loopholes to retreat to
peep, &c. Now, I do not like to see
ladies too much interested in all pub-
lic concerns. I would not encourage
a band of American ladies to issue
out against the Turks—or even supply
the Grecian fleet with cables twisted
from their own fair tresses; I should
call a lady a bore (pardon the use of
this ungainly word, but it is better
than *bas bleux*) if she declaimed on the
policy of acknowledging the independ-
ence of Southern America, or Hayti,
or searched into the principles of the
aforesaid alliance, and weighed them
in her political scales, or even read the
discussion on the tariff—all these are
extremes which might as well be
avoided. On the presidential ques-
tion, if a lady will moderately favor
Mr. Adams, I should not be disgust-
ed, but I should be sorry to catch any
one reading political discussions on
the general subject. But I grow gar-
rulous, and am digressing.

Secondly. General knowledge, such
as is circulated by "the herald of a
noisy world"—news from all nations
lumbering at his back," to wit, the
newspaper, gives you your fair stand-
ing in company. For ladies who can-
not converse on the general topics of
the day through ignorance of them,
have to endure a weight of confusion
and labor in sustaining a conversation,
which may be calculated, perhaps, to
be, in comparison with those who are
in some measure stocked, as twenty
to one. It is not the easiest thing in
the world for a gentleman, who is in
the habit of finding his fellow-men-
citizens versed in the popular topics,
to furnish matter for his *tete a tete*
with ladies who know nothing of them.
The lady is consequently at a stand-
the man is out of his *forte*; and if he
should not have remarked the weather,
or visited lately the theatre or church
—these inexhaustible themes so inter-
dicted, how dreadful the situation of
the unfortunate couple! Then comes
the long silence—the stupid look—the
racking memory, and at last the sud-
den and sheepish departure after an
half hour's silence. Who would not
rather read a volume of papers than be
once put to this stand? When the
bare mention of La Fayette—Prince
Hohenlo—Canton Supercargo, &c. &c.
would introduce and maintain a lively
talk. So that justice to yourselves
and to those gentlemen who have not
the gift of sustaining miscellaneous
conversation at such great odds, calls
loudly that you should always come
into company well informed on the
passing events of the day.

But the most important, and I hope
the most influential motive, I have re-
served to be mentioned last; it is—
that the papers which give attention to
literary matters are calculated to keep
up a taste for your former studies, ex-
cite in you a great relish for belles-let-
tres, and are a constant source of
learning. I am somewhat singular in
my views of this subject. I have no
objection to, but I am not super-
abundantly delighted with *femmes sa-
vantes*. There can be such beings as
too wise females; though over wise
men are impossibilities. A thorough
acquaintance with history—a knowl-
edge of general literature, just enough

to prevent ignorance on any moderate
subject, without being deeply imbued
in all its varieties, skill in the French
and English languages alone, and as
many ornamental accomplishments as
she may choose to learn, would con-
stitute a sufficiently learned female;
beyond this, studies are too masculine
and will communicate that character
to the mind and deportments.

Understand me then, ladies, if you
please, to mean, that gazettes, partly
literary are calculated to impart ample
knowledge on general abstruse sub-
jects. You should know for instance
the meaning of craniology; it is a *cap-
ital* subject for your jokes, and merits
the sting of your ridicule; and may
have the same of Dr. Gall, to pun with,
or add bitterness to your sarcasm; but
do not advance beyond this—never
feel a kull or examine bumps; your
scepticism might fall an easy prey to
so romantic a science, and once envel-
oped in this black art you may go on un-
til you will credit fish showers; I must
also renounce any such thing as female
Wigar parties. A wish to render
this proposal likely to be read by those
to whom it is addressed, and not an ex-
haustion of reasons for their compli-
ance, induces me now to conclude. Be
assured that every part of the paper
even those neglected columns which
direct us where we may obtain

"roses for the cheeks
And lilies for the brows of faded age,
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,
Nectarious essences, Olympian dews,
Sermons, and city feasts, and favorite airs!"—
is productive of benefits to all sorts of
readers. I am serious, my esteemed
friends, in recommending to you the
regular perusal of some public print,
although I have become animated a
little by the sober voice of evidence,
from the thought that I was address-
ing you. Despire not then the gazette
as too humble, too homely, or too
common a source of instruction. In
its diversified contents you will find a
better adaptation to your mental nec-
essities, than in all the novels, poems,
magazines and reviews in the world.

MERCUTIO.

CHRISTIANITY.

We are glad to find in the celebra-
ted work of a great metaphysician, M.
de Gerando, whose *History of Philo-
sophy* is now re-printing at Paris, such
sentiments as the following; which are
not always expected from writers on
the dangerous science of Ontology.

"The gospel explained to us the deep
mystery of our nature and destiny,
and revealed to us the transitory char-
acter of the present life, and the sublimi-
ty and origin of our future prospects.
It gave to us a perfect code of morals,
which sanctifies all the social ties,
purifies the natural affections, console
and supports us in adversity, rewards
us for every sacrifice, and inspires the
most complete and generous forgetful-
ness of self.*** It breathes into the
heart of each individual, and into the
common frame of society, the new liv-
ing principle of love to God and man.

Distracted with agonizing doubts, and
crushed to the earth with a load of
sorrows, the human race received with
transport the revelation of this divine
doctrine, which satisfied all their wish-
es, removed all uncertainties, and
opened to the virtuous and the wretch-
ed the most encouraging prospects.***
Such a system carried, as it were,
in its effects internal evidence of its
heavenly origin. Here was also this
distinct and peculiar blessing in the
christian dispensation, that it was not
an ideal dispensation, that it was not an
exclusive gift confined in its distri-
bution to a select few, but addressed
itself freely and equally to all. In its
nature, it was a common privilege, as
large and general as the air. It even
looked with a sort of partiality upon
the poor and the humble, took by the
hand such persons as the word had
abandoned, visited the most obscure
dwellings and caressed little children
with peculiar fondness."

SPLendid CHURCH.

The Montreal papers state that pre-
parations are making to erect a mag-
nificent Roman Catholic Cathedral,
surpassing in splendor and magnitude
any ecclesiastical edifice on the con-
tinent of North America. It will be
strictly and purely gothic, after the
best models extant, and will hold ten
thousand worshippers, and cost four
hundred thousand dollars. Its length
is to be 253 feet—breadth 132, with
two towers in front, each 100 feet in
height, and it is to have seven altars,
the high altar at the east, behind which
is to be a great window 32 feet by 46.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house
and lot in the town of Charlotte, which ad-
joins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north cor-
ner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his
grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public, for the very liberal patronage he
has received in his line of business; and informs
them, that he has procured a number of work-
men from Philadelphia and Newark, which
enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen
in the western part of the state. He also has
a continual supply of materials, of the best qual-
ity and most fashionable patterns. He intends
keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices
for cash only, Sulkies, Sticks and Pannel Gigs,
Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phaetons, Ba-
rouches, Landauls, Caravans, and Mail Stages,
of a superior construction. Repairs done at the
shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders
from a distance thankfully received, and punc-
tually attended to. J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, March 1, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the pub-
lic in the above line, and flatters himself,
from long experience and steady application for
a number of years, in Europe and America, to
give general satisfaction to those who may favor
him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and
Stick Gigs, Sulkies, &c. made and repaired on
reasonable terms.

SAM'L LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824.

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought
and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above bu-
siness, to whom good wages will be given. He
will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the pub-
lic, and his friends, that he has
taken the extensive and elegant estab-
lishment, situated at the north corner of the
Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James
Huie.) The convenience of this situation for
business, is equal to any in the place. The
House contains a number of private rooms, well
calculated for the accommodation of Travellers
and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not su-
perior, to any in the place, and attended to by
obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and
bar, will be supplied with the best market
affords; and the regulations of his House, such
as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those
who may think proper to call on him: and he
assures them, that no pains shall be spared to
render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824.

95

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he has
just received the latest fashions from London, by
way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicin-
ity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashiona-
ble clothes made, can now be accommodated by
the subscriber on a short notice. All orders
from a distance, for making any kind of gen-
tleman's garments, will be punctually and expediti-
ously executed, and forwarded according to
directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the
subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be
better able to judge whether he deserves their
patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824.

702.

To all whom it may concern!

ABOUT the year 1788, Gen. Rutherford, then
a citizen of Rowan county, and a member
of the Legislature at that time from said county,
in order to accommodate his constituents, brought
on from the Secretary's office a great num-
ber of *State Grants*, of which a number yet re-
main on hand, having never been called for or
taken up. Those concerned, will call at the
office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury,
where the titles are now deposited; and by pay-
ing the fees due thereon, may take possession.

One Tract granted to William Allison, for 232
acres, lying on Lambeth's creek;

One do. Zachariah Adams, 484 acres, joining
Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c.

One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying on
Hunting creek;

One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cub
creek;

One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying on
Duck and Three creeks;

One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Hunt-
ing creek;

One do. John Bussley, 106 do. lying on south
side Yadkin river;

One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying on
Mill creek, waters of cold water;

One do. George Davidson, 1463 do. lying on
Davidson's creek;

One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's
creek;

One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying on
Duck creek and I Ell;

One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying on
Cabin Creek;

Do, do, 320 do. lying on do.

One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 do. lying on
Hunting creek;

One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on Er-
win's creek;

One do. Samuel McCollum, 400 do. lying on
Hunting creek;

One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on both
sides Yadkin river;

One do. William M'Daniel, 92 do. lying on
Carter's Creek;

One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 do.
lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek;

One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the
waters of Lick creek;

One do. Richard Parker, 150 do. lying on
Rocky creek;

One do. James Russell, 260 do. lying on both
sides Ellis' creek;

One do. James Smith, 200 do. lying on the
north side Yadkin river;

One do. John Scott, 1603 do. joining Abram
Erwin;

One do. William Smith, 50 do. lying on the
waters of Third creek;

One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on fourth
and fifth creeks;

One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying on
Reedy creek;

One do. Abraham Welby, 77 do. lying on
Bear creek.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

AN ACT extending the term of pensions, gran-
ted to persons disabled, and to the widows
and orphans of those who have been slain, or
who have died in consequence of wounds, or
casualties, received while in the line of their
duty, on board the private armed ships of the
United States, during the late war.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the pen-
sions of all persons, who now are in the receipt
thereof, under the provisions of the following
laws of the United States, or either of them, to
wit: an act passed March fourth, one thousand
eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act
giving pensions to the orphans and widows of
persons slain in the public or private armed
vessels of the United States;" and an act passed
April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred
and eighteen, entitled "An act in addition to an
act giving pensions to the orphans and widows
of persons slain in the public or private armed
vessels of the United States," so far as regards
persons receiving pensions from the fund aris-
ing from the captures and salvage, made by the
private armed vessels of the United States, be,
and the same are hereby, continued, under
the restrictions and regulations in the said acts
contained, for and during the additional term of
five years, from and after the period of the ex-
piration of the said pensions, respectively: *Pro-
vided, however*, That the said pensions shall
alone be paid from the proceeds of the priva-
teer pension fund, so called, and without re-
course to the United States for any deficiency,
(should such occur,) which may hereafter arise
thereon: *And provided further*, That no pen-
sion shall be paid to any such widow after her
intermarriage, nor to any orphan children of
such officer, seaman, or marine, after they shall
have attained the age of sixteen years.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the U. States and
President of the Senate.

Washington, April 9, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming certain acts of James Mil-
ler, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas,
and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the official acts
and proceedings of James Miller, as Governor
of the Territory of Arkansas, from the third day
of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-two, to the third day of January, A.
D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three,
be, and the same are hereby, declared to have
the same validity, force, and effect, as if the said
James Miller had been duly appointed and com-
missioned, for and during the said term, by the
President of the United States, as Governor of
the Territory of Arkansas; and he is hereby au-
thorized to have and receive the same salary,
pay and emoluments, as he would by law have
been entitled, during the same period, to re-
ceive, if he had been so appointed and commis-
sioned as aforesaid.

Approved: Washington, April 9, 1824.

AN ACT to change the terms of the Circuit and
District Courts of the United States in the
State of Ohio, and one of the terms of the
Circuit Court in Kentucky.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the Circuit
Court of the United States, within and for the
district of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed
by law, shall be held on the second Monday of
July next; and thereafter on the first Mondays
in January and June, in each year; and the Dis-
trict Court of the United States, in and for said
district shall hereafter be held on the Mondays
next succeeding the times herein fixed for hold-
ing the Circuit Court.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the
next Fall term of the Circuit Court of the United
States for the District of Kentucky, be com-
menced and held on the second Monday in Oc-
tober next, in lieu of the first Monday in No-
vember: *Provided*, That this act shall not be
construed to extend to, or embrace, any other
or future term of the said Circuit Court, than the
next November term, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all re-
cognizances, process, suits, and proceedings, of
every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature,
commenced or pending in either of said courts,
shall be returned to, proceeded in, and deter-
mined at, the terms herein provided for, in the
same manner as if the time of holding said
Courts had not been changed.

Approved: Washington, April 22, 1824.

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his busi-
ness, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a
tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury,
containing by survey, 693 acres; part of which
land is covered with fine timber, and about four-
teen acres of excellent meadow ground; the
balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also,
another tract, lying about three and a half miles
from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak,
and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Bar-
ringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age,
and his sister about six; an excellent new wag-
on and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wag-
on, which has been somewhat used. A further
description of the above property is deemed
unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may
call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salis-
bury.

JOHN BEARD, sen.

Salisbury, May 12, 1824.

N. B. Part of the above 693 acres are in Town
Lots.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May
Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John McCord.

original attachment, levied on two tracts of land.

It appearing to the court that the defendant
lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered,
that publication be made for three months in the
Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear
at the next county court to be held for the county
of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro',
on the first Monday in August next, and reply
and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered
against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, c. c. c.